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In the second part the results are better. The country inhabited by the Negritians and Fellataps is divided into four zones, from the Equator north—Banana, Millet, Cattle, Camel. The different characteristics of the peoples are well set forth, and the connection between the social developments and the country pretty clearly shown. The author has, perhaps, lost force by not completely describing each zone by itself, instead of skipping from one to another in each succeeding chapter. This method tends to give one not already familiar with conditions a confused idea of the situation. The physical features of each zone are described, followed by a discussion of the economic life, family life, political life, customs, ceremonies and the spectacular, religious life, æsthetic life, and psychological characteristics.

Mr. Dowd is generally consistent, but occasionally lapses into popular prejudices. He believes that too much emphasis is laid upon race mixtures as means of bettering conditions, yet he repeatedly suggests the same thing (pp. 201, 132). One great difficulty is that everyone who shares, as does the reviewer, the author's main conception, suffers from the vestiges of earlier beliefs which occasionally manifest themselves, but even more from dearth of material. It is worth while, however, to attempt at times to correlate all that can be gotten. Complete success is not to be expected. Mr. Dowd has given us the best description of the African negroes in brief compass yet produced. The book should be carefully read by all who have to deal with negroes in any way, or who are interested in social studies.

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**Durland, Kellogg.** *The Red Reign.* Pp. xxv, 533. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1907.

This book will rank as one of the most important as well as most interesting of recent accounts of conditions in Russia. The author is a young man of wide experience, a careful and accurate observer, and possesses decided literary ability. For over a year he traveled about the country in various guises. He attended the sessions of the first Douma as a correspondent. He visited Boku and southern Russia as a Cossack officer (by courtesy of commanding officers), and was for a time boon companion with regular officers. With a brigand as guide and interpreter he explored some remote Cossack villages. He journeyed through the famine districts, and crossed the Urals into Siberia. In St. Petersburg he was brought into intimate contact with the Revolutionists.

Mr. Durland believes that the peasants are awake to the situation and that the old absolutism can never return. The government maintains itself by means of the Cossacks, an extraneous group, serving only for money, and by the great foreign loans. How long the struggle may last no one can predict. "There is a terrible menace, a grave danger, it seems to me, in this prolonged struggle. Where all standards of public and private morality are shaken, the characters of the individuals living under such a régime must

suffer." . . . "I foresee a long, long struggle." Some fifty reproductions of photographs add interest to the text. By all means read this book, not merely for its accurate portrayal of conditions elsewhere, but as a stimulant for the bettering of civic conditions at home.

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**Eaton, John.** *Grant, Lincoln, and the Freedmen.* Pp. xxxviii, 331. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

The title of General Eaton's book correctly describes its contents. It treats of three more or less unrelated subjects. Eaton was a stanch admirer of General Grant, believing him to be a model of civic and military wisdom, and in this book numerous incidents are related which support this conviction of the author. Of Lincoln there is nothing new unless it be the recital of some rather remarkable confidences which Eaton says Lincoln made to him in regard to his mastership over Seward, etc. The author's memory probably played him tricks, for he has related rather too large a proportion of the well-known Lincoln anecdotes as having been first told to him. The most valuable part of the book is a summary of Eaton's work among the blacks of the Mississippi Valley during the war. This account is condensed from his report of 1864 supplemented by explanations and reminiscences. The difference between the policy of Eaton and that of the Treasury Department is clearly stated, and the author is certainly justified in the criticisms he makes of the Treasury plan which paralyzed his own work and resulted in such suffering among the blacks. But he is not correct in so magnifying the results of his own work. As a matter of fact his plans really fell to the ground in 1864 because of the inauguration of the lessee system by the Treasury Department. Had he succeeded in his work there would have been at the proper time and on correct lines a real Freedman's bureau quite different from the institution which was organized after thousands of negroes had perished. Notwithstanding his practical acquaintance with conditions among the blacks after 1862, Eaton was always profoundly ignorant of the actual conditions of slavery. For example, as a proof of negro capacity developed by a year of freedom, he refers to a self-governing community, established during the war, at Davis's Bend, on the lands of Jefferson and Joseph Davis. In fact, the Davises had for forty years been training their negroes to govern themselves by means of black courts, black sheriffs, etc. A similar instance of superficial knowledge of conditions in the South is shown by his statement that the Peabody fund "served to put the system of universal education in the South upon its feet." Of such minor instances of insufficient information there are numerous other evidences, but after all the part of the book about Eaton's own plans and experiences is valuable and all of it is interesting.

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